

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, September 4, 1819. No. 10.

Miscellany.

List of Books recommended to a Young American, by Stephen Lee, esq. librarian to the Royal Society.

Mathematics.—Simson's Euclid, Robinson's Conic Sections, Bridge's Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, and Mechanics, Bonnycastle's Arithmetic, Le Croix, Cours de Mathematiques, Woodhouse's Trigonometry, Hutton's Mathematics,* Mathematical Tracts, and Mathematical Dictionary, Cagnoli's Trigonometry, Newton's Principia, La Place, Mechanique Celeste, Brook Taylor's Elements of the Linear Perspective, Robinson's Elements of Mechanical Philosophy,† Taylor's Logarithms, Callet's ditto, Hutton's ditto.

Physico-Mathematics, and Mechanical Arts.—Prony, Architecture Hydraulique, Nicholson's Carpenter's New Guide, Joiner's Assistant, Principles of Architecture, Mechanical Exercises, Student's Instructions in the Five Orders, Stalkart's Naval Architecture, Steed's ditto, Vince's Astronomy, Young's Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Biot, Precis, (ou Traité) Elementaire de Physique Experimentale, Montucla, Histoire de Mathematiques, Smeeton's Works, Singer on Electricity, Berthoud, Traité d'Horlogerie, Paynant, Traité de Geoderie.

Natural History, Agriculture, &c.—Linnaeus, Systema Naturæ, Shaw's Zoology, Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, Kaimes' Gentleman Farmer, Reports of the Board of Agriculture, Arthur Young's Experimental Farmer, Cuvier, Anatomie Comparatif, Blumenbach's Comparative Anatomy by Lawrence, Kirby's Entomology, Wood's Conchology, Smith's Introduction to Botany, Block's Ichthyology, Bakewell's Geology, Parkinson's Organic Remains of a Former World.

Miscellaneous.—Russel's History of Modern Europe, Pinkerton on Medals, Biographical Dictionary by Chalmers, Dictionnaire Historique, Blan's Chronology, Johnson's Dictionary, Lowth's Grammar, Murray's Grammar, Elegant Extracts, La Harpe, Lycée, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Macpherson's Annals of

Commerce, Locke on the Human Understanding, Eustace's Classical Tour, Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopedie Methodique, published in parts.

Course of Law Study, by the late Lord Ashburton (Mr. Dunning).

1. Hume's History of England, particularly observing the rise, progress, and declension of the feudal system. Minutely attend to the Saxon government that preceded it, and dwell on the reigns of Edward I., Henry VI., VII., and VIII., James I., Charles I. and II., and James II.

2. Blackstone. On second reading turn to the references.

3. Mr. Justice Wright's Tenures.

4. Coke upon Littleton, especially every word of Fee Simple, Fee Tail, Life, and Years.

5. Coke's First and Second Institutes, with serjeant Hawkins' Compendium.

6. Coke's Reports and Plowden's Commencing; and in succession the Modern Reporters.

Additions to this list, by an eminent Irish barrister.

Sullivan's Lectures on the Feudal Law, Cruise's Digest, Gwillim's edition of Bacon's Abridgment, particularly the head of Leases for Years, as explanatory of the different heads in Coke; Gilbert on Rents, and on Replevins, Phillips on Evidence, last edition, Reeves' History of the Common Law. [*Analectic Mag.*]

MEETINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The distress of the English manufacturers still continues, and must continue till their manufactories are lessened.—When Europe is at peace, the inhabitants of the continent can make most of their clothing cheaper than it can be sent from Great Britain. The demand from the United States has also probably lessened. The situation of Great Britain somewhat resembles our own. We sent, during the war, great quantities of agricultural products to the continent, as she did those of the loom. The peace

* Dr. Hutton considers the American edition the best.

† Edition by Brewster.

has sent back to agriculture and manufactures, not only those who had been engaged in the war, but those whose industry was restrained by the insecurity of property.

Public meetings are held in manufacturing districts, and are attended by very great numbers.

At *Glasgow*, on the 16th June, a meeting of the weavers took place, to the (supposed) number of 35,000. They agreed to petition the Prince Regent for annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and a diminution of taxation.

At *Ashton-under-Line*, on the 14th June, a meeting of the inhabitants took place, amounting to more than 15,000. They passed a resolution to open a correspondence with all parts of the kingdom. The resolutions dwelt on the following topics: the distresses of the people—the causes of the evils that assail them, and the means of remedy, viz. universal suffrage, annual parliaments, &c.—the constitution of the House of Commons, as now existing, which is styled a mockery—the distribution of the hard earnings of the industrious, not for beneficial purposes, but in profligate expenditure, as for example, £22,000 for snuff boxes, £10,000 a year to the duke of York, though possessed of £40,000 a year, for performing the least of all filial duties—the corn laws—contempt of petitions—suspension of laws to keep men in dungeons, and acts of indemnity to screen from deserved punishment—the necessity of resistance to increased taxation, until every sinecure and pension be abolished.

On *Hunslet Moor* a meeting was held on the 14th, at which very seditious and inflammatory language was used; one of the speakers recommending the example of the Irish rebellion.

At a meeting held at *Smithfield*, the following resolutions with others were adopted:

“That the persons who at present compose the British House of Commons, have not been fairly and freely nominated or chosen by the voices or votes of the largest proportion of the members of the state.

“Therefore, that any laws which may hereafter be enacted, or any taxes which may be imposed by the present British House of Commons, ought not, in equity, to be considered obligatory upon those who are unjustly ex-

cluded from giving their voices or votes in the choice of representatives.

“That from and after the first day of January, 1820, we cannot, conscientiously, consider ourselves as bound in equity by any future enactments, which may be made by any persons styling themselves our representatives, other than those who shall be fully, freely, and fairly, chosen by the voices or votes of the largest proportion of the members of the state.

“That with a view to accelerate the choice of legal and just representatives of the whole people, we will cause books to be forthwith opened in the different parishes of this metropolis for the enrolment of the names and residence of every man of mature age and sound mind, resident therein, so as to enable him to give his vote when legally required so to do.

“That an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, requesting he will be graciously pleased to issue his writs to the sheriffs and other returning officers of the different counties and cities of this empire, to cause representatives to be chosen agreeably to the foregoing resolutions, and to assemble in parliament in January next.

“That this meeting has witnessed with the deepest sympathy and regret the sufferings of our fellow countrymen of Ireland, professing the Catholic faith, who by the unjust, arbitrary and cruel laws of a self-elected legislature have been long subjected to the severest miseries which one body of men inflict upon another.

“That the application for Catholic emancipation, often repeated and always barbarously refused, prove beyond all doubts, that the only means by which the Catholics can hope for the removal of their disabilities, is, by uniting with the people of England and Scotland, and demanding radical reform, which by restoring to all men equal rights, will secure to our Catholic countrymen the free enjoyment of all they ask.

“That an address, expressing these our sentiments, be prepared by the committee, signed by the chairman and secretary; and transmitted to the leading members of the Catholic body in Ireland, for the purpose of general circulation.

“That this meeting hereby solemnly proclaim their sincere desire for an union of all sincere reformers.

“That this meeting solemnly disclaims the debt impudently and falsely called national; that as it was contracted by the boroughmongers, without the consent of the people, let the boroughmongers pay the principal and interest of the same.

“That this meeting unequivocally disclaim any share or participation in the disgraceful and cowardly acts of the boroughmongers, in placing the brave Napoleon, a prisoner, to perish upon a desert island, shut out from human society, and torn from his only son, whilst he is exposed to the brutal insolence of a hired keeper.”

On the 12th July, about 50,000 self elected electors assembled in the neighbourhood of *Birmingham*, on which they immediately conferred the right of sending a member to parliament, and chose sir Charles Wolseley as the "legislatorial attorney of the people of Birmingham in parliament for one year."

On the 13th July, parliament was prorogued to the 24th August, on which occasion the Prince Regent thus alluded to the disturbances:

"I have observed, with great concern, the attempts which have recently been made in some of the manufacturing districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress, to excite a spirit of disaffection to the institutions and government of the country. No object can be nearer my heart, than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his majesty's subjects; but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and tranquillity. You may rely, therefore, upon my firm determination to employ for this purpose the powers entrusted to me by law; and I have no doubt that on your return to your several counties, you will use your utmost endeavours, in co-operation with the magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those whose projects, if successful, could only aggravate the evils which it is professed to remedy; and who, under the pretence of reform, have really no other object but the subversion of our happy constitution."

THOMAS PAINE.

A friend has put into our hands the following account of the close of Thomas Paine's life. The arch infidel trembles as he approaches the precipice of eternity.

Some Account of Thomas Paine, received from Mary Roscow.

"After Willet Hicks' family began to visit him, which was previous to his death, they being near neighbours, at Greenwich, he was much engaged in writing, which he performed with great difficulty, bolstered up in his bed, with something placed before to rest his paper on; his shoulders also being stiff, so that he could not move them; which, together with what M. Roscow saw, convinced her beyond a doubt, that he was spending his little remaining strength, to leave behind him a proof of the abhorrence of those principles which he had much of his life been endeavouring to inculcate. This circumstance occasioned M. Roscow to be less careful to preserve or remember what she saw and heard. But what came of the manuscript has not been fully ascertained, but it is reported and believed that it was sent to a certain printer in this city (New York) since deceased, and while preparing for the press, was purchased

at a considerable price by some of Paine's former friends, and suppressed. The first time M. Roscow saw him, she was returning from meeting, and when nearly opposite the house where he resided, a person who was also passing observed with thoughtless vulgarity, that Paine looked like the devil—he was not then in sight, but a voice from the door replied if he only looked like him it would do. She then perceived that the identical person was at the door, which before was hid from their view by trees, and overheard their conversation.

"During the time of Paine's illness, M. Roscow was unwell, and the physician who attended him was called to her; she asked how Paine was, the doctor replied, very ill—we (meaning the physicians) think we have never seen such a suffering object; but he tells me to-day, added he, that his bodily distress is nothing compared to that of his mind. When she had recovered she went to see him in another apartment, found a French woman, who had accompanied him from France, wringing her hands and lamenting that she had forsaken her husband, friends and religion, to embrace the principles of Paine—that she had spent three years in following him, but now he told her those principles would not stand, and charged her not to build upon them; and now, says she, I have none to look to. There was a statement in one of the newspapers a few weeks previous to his death, that two clergymen came to see him, and that he treated them very roughly. M. Roscow asked him if it was correct;—he told her it was not, but that he had sent for a clergyman, who came attended by a deacon or elder, and supposing Paine wished him to proceed in the usual manner, proposed prayer. Paine told him he did not send for him to pray, as he did not conceive any form of prayer invented by man could avail; but that his motive for sending for him was for the relief of his own mind, to correct an error, which he supposed him (the priest,) to be in. And then asked him if he thought he was authorized by Christ to preach—this offended the priest, and he withdrew. Paine remarked that he much preferred the priest to himself, but fearing his being in an error, might be an injury to others. The last visit she made him, on entering the door, she perceived him to be in supplication; she usually found him in prayer or writing, and turned to go out; but his nurse spoke to him, and said there was a friend from Mr. Hicks come to see him. He paused and asked her to walk in and come near him, saying, I hope you are a friend to God and to Christ—and after another pause asked her if she had ever read any of Paine's writings. She replied she had, when she was very young. He queried what she thought of them. She replied, dost thou really wish to know what I thought? He replied, I trust you are one who has bought the truth, and would not sell it to please such a vagabond as I am. She then told him, that for days after perusing it, she could not think a good

thought but some of his reasonings would twine round and repel it; and seeing the other children of the family eager to take it up, she could find no peace until she committed it to the flames. He then made an exclamation denoting the horror of his mind, saying it had been better for my soul at the present day, if all the world had, like you, destroyed them. But the world was glad to have it so;—adding, if ever satan had an instrument upon the earth to lead into the ways of darkness, I have been one; I have passed many sleepless nights in endeavouring to prevent the right way. And when she took her leave of him, he requested her to ask Mr. Hicks to come and see him, saying I love to have him by me, for when he sits by my side, although he says but little, it seems as though the devil himself was silenced, and I feel as though I could do nothing but pour out my cries and tears before God. At another time, when some of Willet Hick's family were there, one of Paine's former friends and adherents came and opened the door, but on seeing them he called out roughly, "Paine I have heard five lies about you;—one is that you are dead—another, that you have recanted and turned quaker—as you have lived like a man, I hope you will die like one." Paine said, you see how I have lived; this has been my heaven; these my friends, can do nothing now but afflict me. He wished Willet Hick's to endeavour to obtain permission for his interment in Friend's burying ground. Willet let him know he hardly thought it probable it would be granted, stating his reasons; and on applying, found Friend's sentiments as he expected, of which he informed Paine. He was affected with the result, but thought it just, afterwards left directions to be interred on his own farm at New Rochelle, giving the field, by will, for the place of interment for poor strangers."

(A true copy, taken from Thomas Wickersham's manuscript.) [Village Record.]

London, July 10.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Florence, dated June 20, 1819:

"You will expect me to say something of the public characters that I have seen or heard of in the course of my travels. Few of these latter are more likely to be objects of interest to yourself or your readers, than the princess of Wales and lord Byron; and of both I have heard much, and the following particulars you may rely on as being perfectly authentic.

"The princess of Wales has grown extremely large and corpulent. She has recovered from the shock of her incomparable daughter's death, but it affected her powerfully at the time. Apart from

political considerations, the circumstances under which she received the news were enough to produce the most painful effect on her feelings. On the arrival of the courier, there was no confidential person near her who understood the English language, and in the hope of finding very different information, she herself opened the letter which conveyed the fatal intelligence. She fainted, and was ill for a length of time afterwards. At present she resides at Pesaro, a small town, not far from Ancona. Her suit and establishment are not on the largest scale. Young Austin, the boy whom the princess adopted, is grown a fine handsome young man. The princess has now taken a fancy to another child, the son of a peasant, of whom she is said to be equally fond. He goes with her every where. Her chief amusement is the opera, which she almost entirely supports. The custom of Italy is generally to hire your box for one opera, which is played successively for a number of nights; and when a new one is performed, you pay again for it. The princess has had the operas frequently changed, and they say it has cost her from five to eight thousand pounds a year.

"The residence of the princess is not far from the sea, but there is no view of it, owing to a hill or small mountain which rises between. She has been visited by several of the German and Italian princes, and one of the archdukes paid her a visit lately.

"Lord Byron still continues to reside at Venice; a place, one should think, in some respects, not much suited to his habits, except his indolent one. A man who is so fond of equestrian exercise, would hardly have been expected to choose Venice for his abode, where there is no stirring a step but in a gondola along a narrow canal. Lord Byron, however, not only keeps horses, but continues to ride; for there is a barren sandy spot of a small extent, where he gallops backwards and forwards for three or four hours every day. Few, very few persons, whether Venetians or his own countrymen, are suffered to enter his house. His usual plan of seeing company is in his box at the opera, to which he resorts every evening. He passes his time in great indolence, except as to riding. He rises very late, breakfasts, rides till dusk,

dines, goes to the opera, returns home, and goes to bed. This plan is seldom broken in upon, but when interrupted by a favoured visiter, such as the bookseller, —, who is particularly honoured, and deservedly so, for he is a man of letters. He is an excellent scholar, well acquainted with modern languages, and particularly with English literature. As usual, his lordship is much reserved to the world; when otherwise, to a favoured friend, he is, perhaps, too communicative, that is, of his private affairs and private feelings. He seems not to regret the severity of his poetical attacks. He hardly knows when he writes, and when he does, it is off hand. The original copy goes to the press, and sometimes without an erasure. At this moment, he has no manuscript of his last poem, *Mazeppa*. He sent the only one to England."

If there is any truth in the following journal, a strange sort of morals prevails at New Orleans. A society that can tolerate the profanation of the Lord's Day in the manner here described, are fit subjects for Bedlam. Let us hope the account is exaggerated; and yet, if it was not true, why should the editor of the *New Orleans Chronicle* lend his paper to disgrace his own city.

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*]

From the New Orleans Chronicle, of July 20.

Mr. Lorrain—I am in the habit of keeping a journal. Since I arrived in New Orleans, it has, for the most part, been very tame. But the entry of last Sabbath is somewhat amusing, and I have copied it for you. If you think it worthy your columns, you are at liberty to insert it.

X. Y. Z.

Sunday, 18th July, 1819.

"O Pater, O hominum Divumque aeternæ Potestas, Cernis ut insultent Rutuli?"

VIRG. *ÆN.* lib. x.

10 o'clock, *A. M.*—No church to-day. Episcopal too old; Presbyterian too new; the Cathedral is too *holy* a place for such a sinner as me to visit.

11 o'clock.—Walked into the upper Fauxbourg; fine music, flutes, fiddles and songs in abundance. *Ladies* of colour promenading; beautiful dresses; interesting impudence.

12 o'clock.—Returned to the city. French stores generally open; many Americans "follow suit;" especially some from the "land of steady habits." Business brisk near the Levee: two negroes fighting, and 200 looking on.

5 o'clock.—After dinner walked out, saw six circus riders, elegantly mounted displaying in the streets, every few steps one of them bellows like a Stentor, "By permission of the mayor!" Reminds me of John Randolph's "cuckoo" calling for the "previous question" in Congress. Is Randolph's *patriotic* cuckoo still in existence?

6 o'clock.—A great flock of people going to see the balloon rise; interesting group: men with their wives; gentlemen who never had any; negroes of all shades and sizes; dandies, sailors, boatmen, ladies, "black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey," &c.

7 o'clock.—Balloon ascends, a shout of triumph, sublime scene! Spirits of Montgolfier, Garnerin and Miss Sadler, save the poor little lamb! This must be an unusually solemn Sabbath, for half the people of New Orleans have their eyes to Heaven.

8 o'clock.—Splendid fire works by permission of the mayor; many children present for improvement's sake; also, a vast number of the most respectable men in the city. I thought of general Washington's remark, that he would not trust a man the length of his nose who would set an example of Sabbath breaking.

9 o'clock.—Went home via the market; heard a band of music that is never still; "fine refreshments" in that neighbourhood; also, "natural curiosities;" also, "choice rooms" for "choice sets," where gambling is done on a genteel and honourable scale.

REMARKS. New Orleans must have an excellent mayor; coloured ladies must be most rigidly virtuous; the citizens must excel in the science of æronautics; pyrotechny, music and mercantile business must flourish, children must be accustomed to the best examples, and the people must be uncommonly moral.

"Ætas parentum, pejor avis, tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiore."

HORACE, lib. iii. *Carm.* vi.

SLAVE TRADE.

London, July 9.

The following is a copy of the address moved by Mr. Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday evening, upon this subject, and which was unanimously agreed to:

"That an humble address be presented to his royal highness the Prince Regent, to assure his royal highness, that we acknowledge, with becoming thankfulness, the zealous and persevering efforts which, in conformity with former addresses of this house, his royal highness has made for accomplishing the total annihilation of African slave trade, by all foreign powers whose subjects had hitherto been engaged in it.

"That we also congratulate his royal highness on the success with which his efforts have been already attended; that guilty traffic having been declared, by the concurrent voice of all the great powers of Europe assembled in congress, to be 'repugnant to the principles of humanity and of universal morality.'

"That, consequently, on this declaration, all the states, whose subjects were formerly concerned in this criminal traffic, have since prohibited it; the greater part absolutely and entirely; some for a time, partially, on that part of the coast of Africa only which is to the north of the line; of the two states which still tolerate the traffic, one will soon cease to be thus distinguished; the period which Spain has solemnly fixed for the total abolition of the trade being near at hand: one power alone has hitherto forborne to specify any period when the traffic shall be absolutely abandoned.

"That the United States of America were honourably distinguished as the first which pronounced the condemnation of this guilty traffic; and that they have since successively passed various laws for carrying their prohibition into effect: that, nevertheless, we cannot but hear, with feelings of regret, that, notwithstanding the strong condemnation of the crime by all the great powers of Europe, and by the United States of America, there is reason to fear that the measures which have been hitherto adopted for actually suppressing these crimes are not yet adequate to the purpose.

"That we never, however, can admit the persuasion, that so great and generous a people as that of France, which has condemned this guilty commerce in the strongest terms, will be less earnest than ourselves to wipe away so foul a blot on the character of a Christian people.

"That we are, if possible, still less willing to admit such a supposition in the instance of the United States, a people derived originally from the same common stock with ourselves, and favoured, like ourselves, in a degree hitherto, perhaps, unequalled in the history of the world, with the enjoyment of religious and civil liberty, and all their attendant blessings.

"That the consciousness that the govern-

ment of this country was originally instrumental in leading the Americans into this criminal course, must naturally prompt us to call on them the more importunately to join us in endeavouring to put an entire end to the evil of which it is productive.

"That we also conceive that the establishment of some concert and co-operation in the measures to be taken by the different powers for the execution of their common purpose, may, in various respects, be of great practical utility; and that under the impression of this persuasion, several of the European states have already entered into conventional arrangements for seizing vessels engaged in this criminal traffic, and for bringing to punishment those who shall still be guilty of these nefarious practices.

"That we therefore supplicate his royal highness, to renew his beneficent endeavours, more especially with the governments of France and of the United States of America, for the effectual attainment of an object which we all profess equally to have in view; and we cannot but indulge the confident hope, that these efforts may yet, ere long, produce their desired effect; may ensure the practical enforcement of principles universally acknowledged to be undeniable, just and true; and may obtain for the long afflicted people of Africa the actual termination of their wrongs and miseries, and may destroy forever that fatal barrier, which by obstructing the ordinary course of civilization and social improvement, has so long kept a large portion of the globe in darkness and barbarism, and rendered its connexion with the civilized and Christian nations of the earth a fruitful source only of wretchedness and desolation."

Sir James Mackintosh seconded the motion, and requested the indulgence of the house for a few moments. "The object needed no recommendation, and if it needed any, none could be more appropriate or more powerful than his honourable friend's. It was impossible to speak of the conduct of Portugal with truth and decorum.—(*Hear!*)—When we viewed that power standing in the solitude of inhumanity and infamy—when we viewed it refusing to join with other nations to abolish the most nefarious of trades, it was impossible to speak of its policy in terms fit to be applied to a nation in alliance with us. With respect to the United States, he felt great confidence in their determination to put a final end to the trade. It was remarkable that they and we, without any concert, had, within the space of twelve months, declared the traffic illegal. He could not but think that it would be remarked by future historians, that two nations of the same race, separated by a civil war, but possessing common blood, common language, and common liberty, were the first to put an end to the traffic in fellow men."

The subject has been brought before the House of Lords, and resolutions were adopted similar to those of the Commons which we have quoted already. The following is an

extract from the speech of the marquis of Lansdown, on the question of the slave trade:—

"Confident, however, as he felt in the good disposition of the government of France, he was still more sanguine in the hopes he entertained of the active concurrence of the United States. In many other ways have the United States already evinced their willingness to suppress this evil. In the last session of Congress an act was adopted which was more efficient than any previously passed for preventing the importation of slaves, denouncing the heaviest penalties not only against those who received slaves so imported, but also against the owners and masters of ships engaged in such a traffic. So long, however, as any flag remained not liable to be visited, so long would persons pursuing this trade find shelter for their crimes under its protection. In seeking to obviate this evil, he trusted that the United States would not be deterred by slight difficulties that may seem to oppose them—difficulties which might easily be removed by judicious management. America had hitherto pursued this great object *pari passu* with Great Britain; as it had unhappily derived from this country the use, or rather the abuse of commerce, so likewise did it derive from the same source those enlightened principles of humanity—that generous sentiment which ever accompanied the possession of liberty, by which the legislature of America, impelled by public opinion, was induced to renounce this odious traffic. From us too did the United States derive their marine, which was now arrived at so considerable a height, and which, he hoped, would be called upon to act in generous concert with the navy of England, to put down a practice revolting to our nature, and disgraceful to the civilized portion of the world. Such a task would be no indignity to the navy of America, and from such assistance only could the means be derived of effectually terminating the slave trade. Never could this object be completed, until mankind in general proclaimed war against the enemies of mankind—and treated them on the footing of pirates. If such a concurrence as he now suggested took place between Great Britain, France, and America, no doubt the minor states would soon submit; but should Portugal still continue, in defiance of public feeling, to pursue its own solitary advantage, or gratify the avarice of any portion of her people, it would then be for the greater powers to consider whether they would permit Portugal to offend against every principle of humanity, and form a harbour in which the vices and the crimes of mankind may find shelter.—(*Hear.*)—The noble marquis then concluded by moving an address to the Prince Regent, acknowledging the efforts hitherto made by his royal highness for the prevention of the slave trade—congratulating him on the success that hitherto attended his exertions, but lamenting that the trade was still carried on by Portugal, and in other places; and suggesting the necessity of apply-

ing to the governments of France and the United States of America to adopt such measures, in concurrence with Great Britain, as would effectually tend to the final suppression of this abominable trade."

This address was similar to that moved in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, on the same subject.

The motion was agreed to *nemine dissente.* [*Morn. Chron.*]

Negotiation between Great Britain and the United States for the Extinction of the Slave Trade.

It has been repeatedly mentioned that propositions have been made by the British government, for some arrangement, with this country, for carrying into effect by their joint efforts, the wishes which are entertained by both on this subject, but we have seen no account, published in this country, of the precise nature of the negotiations which have been had between the two governments. The following narrative, which is copied from the Thirteenth Report of the African Institution, published in March last, gives a very satisfactory view of the whole transaction.

In the month of June, 1818, lord Castlereagh addressed a letter to Mr. Rush, the American minister in London, respecting the more effectual abolition of the African slave trade; in which his lordship observed, that, with the exception of the crown of Portugal, all states had now either actually prohibited the traffic in slaves to their subjects, or fixed an early period for its cessation, whilst Portugal had also renounced it to the north of the equator; that, from May, 1820, there would not be a flag which could legally cover this detested traffic, to the north of the line; and that there was reason to hope, that the Portuguese might ere long be also prepared to abandon it to the south of the equator: but that, until some effectual concert should be established amongst the principal maritime powers, to prevent their respective flags from being made a cover for an illicit slave trade, there was but too much reason to fear, whatever might be the state of the law on this subject, that the evil would continue to exist; and in proportion as it assumed a contraband form, would be carried on under the most aggravated circumstances of cruelty and desolation; and that it was from a deep conviction of this truth, founded upon experience, that the British government, in all its late negotiations upon this subject, had endeavoured to combine a system of alliance for the suppression of this most injurious practice, with the engagements which it had succeeded in contracting with the governments of Spain and Portugal for the total abolition of the slave trade.

His lordship inclosed to Mr. Rush copies of those treaties, together with the acts which had recently received the sanction of parliament for carrying them into execution. He

also transmitted a copy of the treaty which had just been concluded with the king of the Netherlands, for the like purpose; to which his lordship was induced to call Mr. Rush's attention more particularly, as it contains provisions calculated to limit the powers mutually conceded by the former treaties, in a manner which, without essentially weakening their force, might render them more acceptable to the contracting parties.

Lord Castlereagh earnestly begged of Mr. Rush to bring these documents under the serious consideration of the president of the United States; intimating to him the earnest wish of the British government, that the exertions of the two countries might be combined upon a somewhat similar principle, to put down this great moral disobedience to the laws of both countries, wherever it might be committed; and expressing his belief, that this could not effectually be done except by mutually conceding to each other's ships of war a qualified right of search, with a power of detaining the vessels of either states with slaves actually on board; and remarking, that, if the American government were disposed to enter into a similar concert, and could suggest any further regulations the better to obviate abuse, the British government would be most ready to listen to such suggestions; their only object being to contribute, by every effort in their power, to put an end to this disgraceful traffic.

Mr. Rush most readily promised to transmit to his government copies of lord Castlereagh's note, and the documents which accompanied it.

Towards the latter end of December, Mr. Rush transmitted an answer to lord Castlereagh.

In this note, Mr. Rush states, that he had been distinctly commanded, in the first place, to make known the sensibility of the president to the friendly spirit of confidence in which the treaties between Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, and the Netherlands, and the legislative measures of parliament founded upon them, had been communicated to the United States; and to the invitation which had been given, that they would join in the same or similar arrangements, the more effectually to accomplish the beneficial object to which they look. He was further commanded to give the strongest assurances, that the solicitude of the United States for the universal extirpation of the slave trade continues with all the earnestness which has so long and steadily distinguished the course of their policy in relation to it.

On their general prohibitory law of 1807, Mr. Rush says it is unnecessary for him to speak, his lordship being already apprised of its provisions; amongst which, the authority to employ the national force, as auxiliary to its execution, will not have escaped attention.

But he has it in charge to make known, as a new pledge of their unremitting and active desire in the cause of abolition, that so

lately as the month April last, another act of Congress was passed, by which not only are the citizens and vessels of the United States interdicted from carrying on, or being in any way engaged in the trade; but in which also, the best precautions that legislative enactments can devise, or their penalties enforce, are raised up against the introduction into their territories of slaves from abroad, under whatever pretext attempted, and especially from dominions which are more immediately in the neighbourhood. That peculiarity in the eighth section of the act, which throws upon a defendant the labour of proof as the condition of acquittal, Mr. Rush persuaded himself would be regarded as signally manifesting an anxiety to suppress the hateful offence; departing, as it does, from the analogy of criminal jurisprudence, which so generally requires the independent and positive establishment of guilt, as the first step in every public prosecution.

To measures of such a character, thus early adopted and sedulously pursued, he was further commanded to say that the government of the United States, acting within the pale of its constitutional powers, would always be ready to superadd any others, that experience may prove to be necessary for attaining the desirable end in view.

But on examining the provisions of the above mentioned treaties, it has appeared to the president, that their essential articles are of a character not adapted to the circumstances or to the institutions of the United States.

The powers agreed to be given to the ships of war of either party—to search, capture, and carry into port for adjudication the merchant vessels of the other—however qualified, are connected with the establishment, by each treaty, of two mixed courts, one of which is to have its seat in the colonial possessions of the parties respectively. The institution of such tribunals is necessarily regarded as fundamental to the whole arrangement; whilst their peculiar structure is doubtless intended, and would seem to be indispensable towards imparting to it a just reciprocity. But to this part of the system the United States, having no colonies on the coast of Africa, in the West Indies, or elsewhere, cannot, it is said, give effect.

Moreover, the powers of government in the United States, whilst they can only be exercised within the limits, are also subject to the restrictions of the federal constitution. By the latter instrument, all judicial power is to be vested in a supreme court, and in such other inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. It further provides, that the judges of these courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and be removeable on impeachment and conviction of crimes and misdemeanours. There are serious doubts, Mr. Rush observes, whether, obeying the spirit of these injunctions, the government of the United States would be competent to appear as a party to the institution of a court for carrying into execution

their penal statutes in places out of their own territory; a court consisting partly of foreign judges, not liable to impeachment under the authority of the United States, and deciding upon their statutes without appeal.

Again: obstacles would exist, he adds, towards giving validity to the disposal of the negroes found on board the slave trading vessels condemned by the sentence of the mixed courts. If they should be delivered over to the government of the United States as free men, they could not, except by their own consent, be employed as servants or free labourers. The condition of negroes and other people of colour in the United States, being regulated by the municipal laws of the separate states, the government of the former could neither guarantee their liberty in the states where they could only be received as slaves, nor control them in the states where they would be recognised as free.

These, Mr. Rush states, are some of the principal reasons which arrest the assent of the president to the very frank and friendly overture contained in Lord Castlereagh's communication. Having their foundation in constitutional impediments, the government of his Britannic majesty would know how to appreciate their force. It would be seen, how compatible they are with the most earnest wishes on the part of the United States, that the measures concerted by these treaties may bring about a total downfall of the traffic in human blood; and with their determination to co-operate, to the utmost extent of their constitutional power, towards this great consummation, so imperiously due, at the hands of all nations, to the past wrongs and sufferings of Africa. [Boston D. Adv.]

Mr. Owen's Plan for the Poor of England.—On the 26th of June, a very numerous and respectable meeting was held at Freemason's Hall, London, (the duke of Kent in the chair) on the subject of Mr. OWEN'S PLAN to give permanent and productive employ to the poor, and to educate the same.

In an address on this occasion, Mr. Owen gave the following as "the outline of the plan, which comprises agriculture, trades, manufactures, early training, and useful education, so combined, that each is made subservient to the others; and the essence of the plan consists in the benefits to be derived from this combination; but the basis of the whole fabric rests substantially on agriculture. The quantity of land of a fair average quality required for one of these establishments, is about 1000 acres, which may be rented or purchased. The tenants or occupants of this land are to live in a village in the

centre of it: the population of the village may vary according to circumstances, from 500 to 1500; but about 1000 will be found to be generally the most convenient number that can associate together, to create the greatest individual comfort, improvement, interest and happiness. The plan of the village is a parallelogram, because that form, upon the most mature consideration, affords many more advantages than any other. Gardens are placed around the exterior of the village, and these are on all sides bounded by broad roads; beyond the latter, somewhat thrown back and hidden by trees, are a manufactory and work shops; and, at a proper distance, other convenient offices. On the opposite side of the village, and also beyond the great road, are washing-houses and drying greens. In the centre of each half of the land, is a farming establishment complete, for five hundred acres."

A committee was appointed to consider the subject; and a vote of thanks was unanimously voted to Mr. Owen for his exertions.

Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.

A general meeting of the friends to this institution took place on Thursday sen'night, at 12 o'clock, at the Music-hall, in Bold street, which was honoured by a very numerous and respectable attendance, especially of ladies. The Rev. Mr. Simeon addressed the meeting at considerable length, and in the course of his speech communicated some very important and interesting information: viz. that the great allied sovereigns of Europe, at their late assemblage at Aix-la-Chapelle, had unanimously signed a resolution, the purport of which was, to pledge themselves to use every practicable means of improving the civil, social, and religious condition of the Jews within their respective dominions. When it is considered that in many of the continental cities, the Jews are considered and treated as a sort of inferior *cast*; are generally in a very degraded condition; and in some places are compelled to live in a separate quarter of the city, excluded from the rest of the inhabitants; the benefits which are promised by this solemn

engagement, may be more easily estimated.

The Rev. Dr. Halloway, the Rev. Mr. Jones, &c. also separately addressed the meeting, and the latter concluded by moving a resolution to the following effect, viz. that a society should be immediately formed, to be denominated the "Liverpool Auxiliary Jew Society." This resolution was carried unanimously.

He then moved that the worshipful the mayor, for the time being, should be respectfully requested to accept the office of president of this society, and that John Gladstone, M. P., vice admiral Murray, and lieut. general Dirom, should be requested to accept the office of vice presidents, which was also carried unanimously.

SULTAN KATTE-GHERI.

Yesterday evening, agreeably to intimation, the sultan Katté Gheri, from the Crimea, addressed a numerous and highly respectable meeting in the New Church here. This illustrious and interesting stranger, has come to Britain under the patronage of the emperor Alexander, for the purpose of appealing to British benevolence in behalf of his native country, which lies buried in all the darkness and delusion of Mahomedanism. His credentials were laid before the Scotch (formerly the Edinburgh) Missionary Society; the only institution which has hitherto directed its energies against the errors of the false prophet. This society has in consequence engaged to further the designs of the sultan, as far as possible; and, with this view, to send under his superintendence, four missionaries to the Crimea, and to assist in the formation of seminaries for the instruction of that country. Full details of these patriotic plans were communicated to the meeting, by the sultan, in a manner the most interesting; and a pathetic appeal was made to the generosity of all to assist in their execution. There was a charm in his address, of which every countenance present bespoke the feeling, and from which we are disposed to augur favourably of the success of his cause. It was afterwards moved by the Rev. Mr. Steele, that the meeting cordially approve of the sultan's communications and designs; and that a commit-

tee be appointed to consider the best means of obtaining assistance here for carrying these designs into effect. This motion was seconded by Dr. Wardlaw, who addressed the meeting in a strain of the purest and most touching eloquence, on behalf of the mission. The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gilchrist. [*Edinburgh Paper.*]

MADAME BLANCHARD.

London, July 12.

It was our painful task, on Saturday, to communicate the appalling catastrophe which befel this celebrated aeronaut. We have since received the following more particular detail of the fatal occurrence.

Paris, July 6.

A letter addressed to the editor of the *Quotidienne*, signed Eliza Garnerin, gives the following account of the unhappy catastrophe, experienced by the intrepid aeronaut, who had performed 67 aerial voyages.

The balloon, constructed upon an economical plan, was, on the 6th inst. filled with more than the usual quantity of gas, from physical causes, respecting the state of the atmosphere, and on account of the increase of weight, occasioned by the fire-works that were to be let off. The gas reacted upon itself, and being dilated in a less dense medium, in proportion as the balloon became more elevated, endeavoured to force its way out, and had no other way through which to escape, except the inferior orifice, which the aeronaut was to have left open for her safety. These two opposite effects of the ascent of the balloon, and the escape of the gas in the lower part, formed a communication between the powder of the fire-works and the interior of the balloon. It was at this moment of the first expansion of the gas, that Madame Blanchard was observed with a lance in her hand, setting fire to the last of the fire-works, which communicated to the balloon, and her destruction immediately followed. There was no doubt but if Madame Blanchard had been furnished with a parachute, which on unfolding itself would have been separated from the burning balloon, she would not have fallen a victim to this useless experiment. The writer of the letter says she will prove this fact, by a descent with a parachute, while the balloon shall be on fire. She further adds, that the gas was very pure, as it burned and was consumed without explosion. The combustion was at the same time so rapid, that the covering was consumed in every part, and none of it remained but the seams along the sides of the cords. The upper part of the balloon, which was not consumed, afforded the aeronaut but very little support as a parachute. Unfortunately the string which would have recovered the balloon, was burned, and the aeronaut fell head foremost on the roof of a

house, No. 45, in the Rue de Provence. The fall was so violent, that three rafters of the roof were broken; and from the roof, she tumbled down upon the pavement. A part of her hat was observed on the broken pieces of wood; and upon the roof was found some of the sand, intended to be used as ballast; the slates were also marked with the remnants of the fire-works, which had not been consumed. The car and the wreck of the balloon, and the unhappy aeronaut still breathing, were brought back to Tivoli. Her clothes had no marks of combustion; and the contusions were the cause of her death.

M. Blanchard, the husband of Madame Blanchard, was the first who constructed parachutes and annexed them to balloons, for the purpose of escape in case of accident. During an excursion which he undertook from Lisle about the end of August, 1785, when this adventurous aeronaut travelled, without halting, a distance of not less than 300 miles, he let down a dog from a vast height in the basket of a parachute, and the poor animal, falling gently through the air, reached the ground unhurt. Since that period, the practice and management of the parachute have been carried much further by other aerial travellers, and particularly by M. Garnerin, who has dared repeatedly to descend from the region of the clouds, with that very slender machine. This ingenious and spirited Frenchman visited London during the short peace of 1802, and made two fine ascents with his balloon; in the second of which he threw himself from an amazing elevation with a parachute. It descended for some seconds with an accelerating velocity, till it became tossed extremely, and took such wide oscillations, that the basket or car was at times thrown into an horizontal position. It passed over Marylebone and Somers-town, and almost grazed the houses of St. Pancras. At last it fortunately struck the ground in a neighbouring field, but so violent was the shock, as to throw poor Garnerin on his face, by which accident he received some cuts, and bled considerably. He seemed to be much agitated, and trembled exceedingly at the moment he was released from the car. One of the stays of the parachute had chanced to give way, (as was most likely the case with Madame Blanchard,) which untoward circumstance deranged the apparatus, disturbed its proper balance, and threatened the adventurer during the whole of his descent with immediate destruction. The feeling of such extreme peril was too much for human nature to bear.

The catastrophe of Madame Blanchard has a resemblance to that which befel Rozier and Romain in 1785. From some vague idea of being better able to regulate the descent of the balloon, they had incautiously suspended below it a small smoke one, of 10 feet diameter—a combination to which may be imputed the disastrous issue.

Scarcely a quarter of an hour had elapsed after their ascension, when the whole appara-

tus, at the height of about 3000 feet, was observed to be on fire, and its scattered fragments, with the unfortunate voyagers, were precipitated to the ground. They fell near the sea shore, about four miles from Boulogne, and were instantly killed by the tremendous shock, their bodies being found dreadfully mangled.

Another fatal accident with balloons happened in Italy, several years after the loss of Rozier and Romain, when a Venetian nobleman and his lady, after having performed successfully various ascents, fell from a vast height and perished on the spot.

The voluntary subscription made for the relatives of Madame Blanchard, produced about 3000 francs. She has left no children. Her will has since been found, in which she leaves all her property, about 50,000 francs, to the daughter of a friend, a child of eight years old. It is said, that the sum subscribed will be appropriated to the erection of a monument to her memory, in the burial ground of Pere La Chase.

Manufactures of Pittsburg.

A friend has obligingly furnished us with the following account of the number of manufactories and manufacturers in the city of Pittsburg. It is contained in a letter of a recent date.

<i>Manufactories.</i>	<i>No. of hands employed.</i>
1 Auger maker	6
1 Bellows maker	3
39 Blacksmiths	100
3 Brewers	17
3 Brush makers	7
1 Button maker	6
3 Cotton spinners	40
11 Coppersmith and Tin plate workers	100
9 Cabinet makers	48
1 Currier	4
2 Cutlers	6
4 Iron founderies	87
5 Gunsmiths and Bridle bit makers	14
2 Flint glass manufacturers	82
3 Green do. do.	92
2 Heavy hardware manufacturers	19
11 Hatters	60
1 Lock smith	4
1 Linen manufactory	20
6 Nail do.	60
1 Paper do.	40
1 Pallen do.	2
3 Plane do.	6
1 Fine ware pottery	5
1 Rope maker	8
1 Spinning machine maker	6
1 Spanish brown manufactory	2
1 Silver plater	40
2 Steam engine makers	60
8 Saddlers	60
5 Silver smiths	17
37 Shoe and Boot makers	150
12 Tanners and Curriers	60
4 Tallow Chandlers	7

4	Tobacconists	-	-	-	23
17	Weavers	-	-	-	20
3	Windsor chair makers	-	-	-	23
2	Woollen manufacturers	-	-	-	30
1	White lead factory	-	-	-	6

Besides rolling and slitting mills, a type foundry, paper hanging manufactory, and several others that may have escaped my observation; which altogether make Pittsburg look like one entire great workshop.

[*Dem. Press.*]

"It is estimated that there are 20,000 persons daily seeking work in Philadelphia. In New York 10,000 able bodied men are said to be wandering the streets looking for it, and if we add to them the women, who desire something to do, the amount cannot be less than 20,000."

The above is from Niles' Register. Of Philadelphia we know nothing, but hope very sincerely, that the 20,000 persons, who daily seek work there, are lucky enough to find it. As it regards New York, the story has no better foundation than Mr. Bristed's statement of our poor list, on whose authority, the English reviewers burthen this unfortunate city with the annual support of 15,000 paupers. Our population may be about 120,000: if we have 10,000 able bodied men out of employ, and wandering in search of it, and as many women, "who desire something to do;" and allot to these 10,000 couple, the moderate burthen of 3 children each; it gives a total of 50,000 beings, or nearly half our population, either street walkers, or dependent on street walking for their daily support; a very flattering picture of a flourishing city; rather worse than Naples, where the Lazzaroni are only estimated at 40,000. Had this account been published by an Englishman, we should have ascribed it to John Bull's propensity to vilify and underrate us, and his indifference to truth, where it interferes with his intent. But how are we to account for so barefaced an insult on the public credulity, from the patriotic Mr. Niles; does he wish to persuade the people against their senses, that they are starving to death, and that nothing can save them but manufactures; that seems to be the drift of all the exaggerated accounts of public distress, with which our papers teem; accounts, generally, false in toto, and even where they have any foundation in fact, greatly amplified and misrepresent-

ed. Yet, although they bear on their very face the stamp of falsehood, statements, similar to the above, are circulated without hesitation through the public papers, from one end of the union to the other; and are gladly seized on by our *well-wishers* in England, as proofs of the deplorable condition of a country they hate and fear. The malice and venom of our enemies, are sufficiently active in themselves. Let us not turn parricides, and furnish them, like traitors, with arms against ourselves. If others won't tell the truth of us, let us not, at least, set them the example. [*N. Y. American.*]

The above observations by the Editors of the American, will equally apply to the assertion respecting Philadelphia.

BRITISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

The society having seen the great inconvenience to which many of their countrymen, on their arrival in the United States, have been exposed, either from having no fixed plan of conduct, or from being induced to go to the western states, remote from markets, and in many places unhealthy and badly watered; and aware how necessary the exertions of those who are acquainted with this country, are, to save others who shall arrive in it, from loss of health, money and time, have made arrangements for the establishment of a settlement of *British Emigrants*, in the county of Susquehanna, and state of Pennsylvania, where the soil is of a good quality, the water excellent, and the climate healthy and congenial with British constitutions. The society have purchased, on very advantageous terms, nearly 40,000 acres of the best lands in the county, on which a number of British emigrants have already settled. The settlement is one hundred and seventy miles from Philadelphia, and one hundred and thirty from New York. As the society disclaim all speculation, they will keep the lands open for the application of their countrymen, on the terms of their contract, until the 15th of November next, unless they shall be all sooner settled; requiring only, as a claim to the privileges which they offer, that those who come shall bring with them good moral characters—of such only do they desire the settlement to be

composed—for, on the good conduct of the individuals, must the happiness and prosperity of the whole depend.

Emigrants, desirous of joining the British settlements, are invited to call for further information, on either of the following named gentlemen, elected officers of the society.

CHRISTOPHER YOUNG, No. 66, South Fourth street, or

ANDREW HODGE, No. 92, Arch street.

The stated meetings of the society are held every Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, at the Chester and Montgomery Hotel, No. 27, North Fifth street.

Distribution of Caloric for July, 1819 and 1818.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean for the month.
1819. Washington City	91	69	82 71
Savannah	94	68	78 08
Marietta	88	62	72 25
Chillicothe	94	62	76 53
1818. Savannah	101	72	85 08
Chillicothe	103	63	78 53
			Inches.
Rain—In Savannah, in July, 1819,			11 71
Do. do. 1818,			3 21
In Marietta, July, 1819,			3 25

The thermometer for this city was kept in an open passage, with a venetian blind to the south, on the north side of F street. In open air it would probably have been 6 or 7 degrees higher.

General Land Office, Aug. 19, 1819.

[Nat. Int.]

Mint of the United States.

Abstract of the laws and regulations relative to deposits for coinage, at the Mint of the United States, in Philadelphia.

1. Deposits of gold and silver, to any amount, (except very small deposits, say under the value of \$50, when inferior to the legal standard) will be received at the Mint, from any individual, or public body, at any time in working hours; though it is desirable that they should be made during the forenoon.

2. About 12 o'clock on the next day after the deposit is made, when the assayer will have ascertained its quality, the depositor will receive from the treasurer a certificate of its real intrinsic value, without any deduction, except a very small one for refining, when the quality is under the legal standard; and this certificate will entitle the owner to receive from the treasurer of the Mint its full amount in specie, as soon as it shall have been coined; or the certificate will be immediately taken at most of the banks in the city, and the amount paid, either without any discount, or, at most, not exceeding *one-half*, or *one* per cent.

Artists in England.—It appears from a list of each class inserted in a late

number of Annals of the Fine Arts, that modern patronage has created in England not less than 931 professional artists of various descriptions, in and near the metropolis; of whom there are 532 painters, 45 sculptors, 491 architects, 93 engravers in line, 38 in mixed styles, 19 in mezzotinto, 83 in aquatinto, 22 on wood; and it deserves to be especially noticed among the painters, that there are no less than 42 ladies.

Captain Felt, of the ship *Adeline*, who arrived at Salem on Friday last, 100 days from Sumatra, informs, that an English expedition from Bengal, under the command of Sir Rumbold Raffles, had arrived on the coast of Sumatra to take possession of all the ports on the west coast of that island, which had been ceded to the English by the king of Archeen.

It appears that a ferry has recently gone into operation opposite Green street, in the Northern Liberties. The situation is certainly a very eligible one, as it forms a direct communication to the upper ferry on the Jersey shore, and is not incommoded by the bar even at low tide, which, together with its being generally freed from ice in the winter season, when the city ferries are much incommoded with it, renders this new establishment of importance to the community, and will introduce supplies of Jersey produce to the Northern Liberty market, a convenience which has long been wanted.

Agriculture.

HOLKHAM SHEEP-SHEARING.

Our correspondent in London has sent us an account of the celebration, on the 5th of July, of the 43d anniversary of Holkham sheep-shearing. On no former occasion, he observes, was there so great an assemblage of the nobility, gentry and yeomanry, from all parts of the kingdom. Among the company present, were, his grace the duke of Bedford, the marquis of Tavistock, the earl of Albemarle, Lord Huntingfield, Lord Barrington and son, Lord Bradford, Lord Nugent, Sir Robert Harland, Sir Henry Erne, Sir

Jacob Astley, Sir William Bolton, Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Rush, American minister, General Boyd, General Harper, Major Somerville, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. A. Taylor. The six last named gentlemen are all Americans.

On the second day upwards of six hundred persons sat down to dinner. Among the toasts, Mr. Coke proposed the health of Mr. Rush, the United States' ambassador, with thanks to him and the other American gentlemen who honoured the meeting with their presence; adding, 'May we always live on terms of mutual amity and esteem with the people of that enlightened nation.'

Mr. Rush, in rising to return thanks, said, that he felt very sensibly the honour that had been done him. The sentiments respecting the United States that had been coupled with his name, were reciprocated on his part with entire warmth. There were so many common points of interest and of feeling between the two countries, that all wise men and good men in each must desire to see the existing harmony perpetuated. For the notice taken of general Washington, he felt grateful; he was sure that those of his countrymen who were present on that gratifying occasion also felt grateful. It was, indeed, a name to which every citizen of the United States looked with as much veneration as might be paid to a mortal; and the manner in which it had just been alluded to, was a new proof that his fame was a part of history, and his virtues the property of mankind. Mr. R. said, that he ought not perhaps to trespass longer upon the time of the company; but he felt that he could not sit down without superadding a few words of tribute to the truly noble host—noble in his nature and in his usefulness, as had already been well observed—by whom they were all thus received, thus welcomed—under whose roof, and in the midst of whose possessions, it was difficult to say whether the eye was most struck with what was munificent, or the heart with what was kind; where was beheld a happy and animating union of all that served to recal the memory of the ancient banquet, with the refinements of modern hospitality. 'But,' continued Mr. R. 'anxious as we all are to make our acknowledgments with feelings of personal gratification for his extensive

and splendid, and what is better than all, his cordial hospitality, it is as a great and enlightened agriculturist that he shines most signally. In this capacity it is that he promises to become a benefactor, not to England alone, but to other and distant countries. I can assure you all, gentlemen, that his name is well known in my country; known through the medium of his constant and endearing attention to all American citizens who have ever had the good fortune to become known to him, and through his great agricultural success and example. The United States are an agricultural country. Agriculture is their chief interest now, and I both hope and believe, that it will always continue to be. There is no part of the world, to which we look with such prepossession for favourable specimens of its pursuit as in England, and there is no part of England to which we are so much in the habit of looking as to Holkham. Yes, gentlemen, I can assure you again, that its distinguished proprietor is the frequent toast of our country; he is so on account of his personal virtues and worth, of which we have full knowledge, and of the great success to which he has brought, and the still higher perfection to which he aims at carrying, the science of cultivating the soil. We are indebted to his kindness for our breed of the North Devon cattle; we are indebted to his kindness for specimens of all those curious and useful agricultural machines which we have seen to-day and yesterday, in such successful operation upon his beautiful estate. In proposing, therefore, "Mr. Coke and the Holkham agriculture" as a toast, which I now beg leave to do, I am not only according a high gratification to my own feelings, but doing what I am sure all my countrymen would most eagerly join in.'

After the loud and continued plaudits that followed this toast had subsided, an appropriate address of thanks was returned by Mr. Coke.

Extract from a Paper, published in the Richmond Enquirer, under the signature of John S. Slaughter.

"It may always be remarked, that *no crop will succeed immediately adjoining woodland*. Many are under the impres-

sion that this failure is caused by the heat of the sun being in some measure excluded by the shade of the timber; others are of opinion that it is occasioned by the exhaustion of the roots of the trees. The following experiments have convinced me that the latter alone is the cause. A few years ago, there stood in my garden several luxuriant willow trees, adjacent to a square in which cabbages were usually planted. For several years I observed that the cabbages for several steps from the trees, and beyond the shade, were much inferior to the rest of the square, though the soil was equally well manured. I then dug a semicircular ditch near the trees, so as to cut all the willow roots running into the square of cabbages; and the succeeding crop I was gratified to find was fully equal, and indeed rather superior nearest the ditch, notwithstanding the shade. I then repeated the experiment on a larger scale. I have a field which extends along the east side of a piece of very tall and large timber, about the distance of 400 yards; the produce of this field for the width of 20 steps or more along the side of the timber, was scarcely any thing. I dug a ditch close to the edge of this timber, it being on the line of my farm, about two feet deep, so as to cut all the roots on the side next to the field. From its situation the sun could shine on the part of the field joining the woodland, very little after the meridian, yet the crop of corn and wheat quite up to the ditch, was fully equal to that in any part of the field of equal quality of soil. The difference between the growth of weeds on each side of the ditch was very striking. On the bank next to the field, there was a luxuriant growth of weeds of different kinds, higher than the fence, and very thick. On the bank next to the timber, the growth of weeds of the same kinds was extremely scattering, and small; and not more than one-third the height of those on the opposite bank, although only two or three feet distant. I am so well satisfied with these experiments, that I shall, as often as convenient, repeat them in every situation where it may be advantageous to do so; and I am convinced the benefits derived from ditching in such situations, will very soon repay the labour and expense of doing it."

Castor Oil.—Perhaps no plant belonging to the *Materia Medica*, of our country, can be cultivated with so much profit to the agriculturist, as the *Palma Christi*, or as it is technically denominated *Ricinus Communis*. This invaluable production thrives in the Indies, in Africa, and North and South America, and particularly in the island of Jamaica and the Carolinas. It is from the *bean* of this elegant vegetable production, that we obtain that mild, safe and efficacious cathartic, commonly called castor oil. Drayton, in the History of South Carolina, asserts, that it grows to the height of fifteen or twenty feet in many instances, without the hand of culture!—and that it yields from one hundred to one hundred and fifty gallons of oil to the acre.

Formerly the United States was supplied with this important medicinal oil, from the island of Jamaica, until latterly it has been cultivated in Georgia, and the Carolinas, and recently in New Jersey, at Little Egg Harbour, by the indefatigable and praiseworthy Mr. Halock, whose cold expressed castor oil, ranks superior to any hitherto manufactured in any country. This plant answers best in a *rich sandy soil*: the seed should be planted early in the spring. Owing, however, to the backwardness of our springs, in the northern and middle states, I would propose that the beans be planted in hot houses, and from thence transplanted to the field, after the season of frost is gone by. By this method you will preserve the young plants, which are very tender, and at the same time increase the abundance of your crops.

The method of preparing this oil is simple; for it is obtained either by *expression* or *decoction*. Decoction is generally practised in Jamaica. In this way it is obtained without any bad taste or smell; and is as clear as olive oil, with which, to the discredit of wholesale venders, it is too often adulterated; "genuine castor oil is thick and viscid, of a whitish colour, insipid or sweetish taste, and without smell." Castor oil usually sells in Philadelphia, from *three to five* dollars per gallon. Estimating this oil, then, at *four* dollars per gallon, an ordinary crop of castor beans for one acre, would ensure the cultivators 400 dollars—or from a farm of 50 acres, 5000 gallons of

oil, worth in market twenty thousand dollars. *ÆSCULAPIUS.*
Spirit of Pennsylv.]

It is said that Mr. Gebhard of the state of New York, was the first person in the United States who succeeded in making the castor oil from the American Palma Christi, or Ricinus communis.

Poetry.

ARABIC DEATH SONG.

A manuscript journal of a late traveler in Egypt affords the following beautiful little poem, to which are prefixed these remarks:

"The current was against us, and as we came near the city, (Cairo) the wind lulled almost into a calm. While we were busy at the oar, we heard some unusual sounds on the river side, and our watermen suddenly threw themselves on their faces, and began a prayer. A procession was seen a few moments after, advancing from a grove of date trees at a short distance from the bank. It was a band of Bedouins, who, in one of their few ventures into the half civilized world of Lower Egypt for trade, had lost their chief by sickness. The train were mounted, and the body was borne in the middle of the foremost troop in a kind of palanquin, rude, but ornamented with a strange mixture of savageness and magnificence, that we find not unfrequently among the nobler barbarians of the East and South.

The body was covered with a lion's skin; a green and gold embroidered flag waved over it; and some remarkably rich ostrich feathers on the lances made the capitals and pillars of this Arab hearse. The tribe seemed not to observe our boat, though they moved close to the shore; their faces were turned to the setting sun, which was then touching the horizon in full grandeur, with an immense canopy of gorgeous clouds closing around him in a shade of deepening purple. The air was remarkably still, and their song, in which the whole train joined at intervals, sounded most sweet. Their voices were deep and regular, and as the long procession moved slowly away into the desert with their diminishing forms, and fading chorus, they gave us the idea

of a train passing into eternity. The following is a translation of their song or hymn, such as I could collect it from the unclassic lips of a Cairo boatman.

"Our father's brow was cold; his eye
 Gazed on his warriors heavily;
 Pangs thick and deep his bosom wrung,
 Silence was on the noble tongue;
 Then writhed the lip, the final throe
 That freed the struggling soul below.

"He died!—Upon the desert plain
 Fling loose his camel's golden rein.
 He died!—No other voice shall guide,
 O'er stream or sand its steps of pride.

"Whose is the hand that now shall rear,
 Terror of man, the Sheik's red spear?
 Lives there the warrior on whose brow
 His turban's vulture plume shall grow?
 He's gone, and with our father fell
 Thy son of glory, Ishmael!"

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MARRIED.

On the 26th August, by the Rev. Wm. Staughton, D. D. Mr. Richard Perry to Miss E. A. Webster, both of this city.

On the 29th, by the Rev. Terrence McGirr, Mr. Patrick Larkin, to Miss Frances Abel, both of this city.

On the 31st, by the Rev. Mr. De Barth, Mr. John Diamond to Miss Maria E. Carrell, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Carrell.

DIED.

On the 23d August, Mary Starr, relict of John Starr, deceased, in the fiftieth year of her age.

On the 23d, Mr. George Eyre, shipwright, aged fifty-four.

On the 24th, captain Thomas Horton, aged sixty-four. At Doylestown, on the 25th, Mrs. Rebecca Ingham, consort of Samuel D. Ingham, esq. secretary of the commonwealth.

On the 28th, Mr. John Patterson, merchant, aged forty-two.

On the 30th, Mr. Barne C. Dennis, aged forty-nine.

On the 1st September, Seth Pease, esq. late one of the assistants of the postmaster-general.

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